

The Institute for Historical Study Newsletter

Volume XIV, No. 4

Winter 1993-1994

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

In this column, I want to remind members of our upcoming Annual Meeting on Saturday, 26 February, when we will once again be gathering at the Laurel Heights campus of the University of California at San Francisco. Along with the membership potluck dinner, the annual meeting is one of the Institute's largest events. It is an excellent opportunity to meet one's fellow members, to catch up on Institute activities, and even to volunteer for an Institute program. I encourage all members to attend this festive occasion if at all possible. Mark your calendars now!

I would also like to note the many inquiries the Institute has received recently about participating in joint programs. In December, the program committee met with the San Francisco Performing Arts Library and Museum to discuss the possibility of a joint venture. In addition, we have had inquiries from the Maritime Museum Library and other groups. This type of joint program provides us with excellent opportunities to reach out to other historical organizations and to meet independent scholars in related disciplines. It is gratifying to note that the Institute has achieved the level of recognition in the Bay Area that these inquiries indicate.

Finally, as we start a new year of Institute activities, I once again want to encourage any member with a proposal for a program or other undertaking to contact me or other members of the Board of Directors. Volunteers are always welcome!

—Michael Griffith

SPECIAL INSTITUTE EVENTS

The "Turner" Evening

On 20 November, the Institute sponsored a dinner program in the President's Room of the UC Laurel Heights Center honoring the 100th anniversary of the first presentation of the "Turner Thesis." Almost fifty members and friends turned out for this delightful and informative evening of wine and cheese, a delicious dinner, and IHS speakers. President Michael

Griffith asked "What is the 'Turner Thesis' Anyway?"; Carl Guarneri spoke on "Frederick Jackson Turner and American Exceptionalism," and Frances Richardson Keller's talk was on "American Historians and the Legends of Frederick Jackson Turner." The program was followed by a lively discussion between the panelists and members of the audience.

IHS Reception at the AHA

On Friday, 7 January, the Institute hosted a reception at the annual meeting of the American Historical Association in San Francisco. The Teakwood Room of the Hilton Hotel was crowded with members and guests, munching and drinking, and talking, talking, talking. One result of the reception is that we have at least three people interested in becoming members. It was fun to see certain members who make infrequent appearances at IHS functions!

FALL 1993 MINIGRANT AWARDS

A \$550 IHS Minigrant to Anne Richardson, for the translation of a 16th-century Latin memoir of the inquisitor and judge at William Tyndale's heresy trial, and a \$250 award to Elaine Rosenthal, for travel support to a conference on Renaissance Studies in Sarasota, Florida, were announced by IHS President Michael Griffith in December.

In announcing the awards, Griffith said, "Our Minigrant Program is gradually maturing, and we are very pleased that the level of participation, as well as the amount of the awards—now \$800 every six months—has gone up significantly. It was difficult to choose from the excellent applications this time. We are very proud of the winners."

Anne will contract for the translation of twenty-four folio pages, previously unavailable in English, of "sinuous latin, sprinkled with veiled allusions to the classics and witty coinages you can't find in Cassell's Latin Dictionary" to support her biography of Tyndale. The work will be done by a French monk who specializes in humanist Latin.

Elaine is presenting a paper at the Ninth Biennial New College Conference on Medieval-Renaissance

Studies, in mid-March, on "Losing Faith? Jewish Converts in Renaissance Florence," focusing on religious conversions and interfaith marriages and their effects on the kinfolk of those involved. She presented a WIP session on a related topic early in 1993, and has scheduled another one on 20 February.

The Minigrant Award Committee has prepared a two-page guideline statement for IHS applicants, which is scheduled to be available by the end of January. The deadline for applications for the next grant cycle is 1 MAY 1994.

—The Minigrant Award Committee

REPORTERS WANTED!

In the near future, Works-in-Progress are going to be scheduled for a particular Sunday (rarely Saturday) each month. As a result, members can arrange their presence far in advance. The *Newsletter* really needs volunteer reporters who will undertake to attend one WIP per year (or less often, if we have more than twelve persons), take notes and write up the presentation in a report of roughly 500 to 800 words. Your Editor would appreciate being contacted by telephone, (510) 658-4403, or postcard (3750 Harrison St. No. 205, Oakland, CA 94611) by all those who are interested in honing their writing skills by doing brief reports for the *Newsletter*. We also need a coordinator who will maintain a list and arrange reporters for WIPs, as scheduled by Patricia Swensen.

WORK-IN-PROGRESS

Al Baxter

On September 18, Al Baxter presented his study, "Clubs for Women?" which discussed the reasons that largely all-male metropolitan social clubs began admitting women over the past two decades. Al began by briefly tracing the history of metropolitan social clubs from 18th-century London to the present-day United States. He noted that by the early 1970s, there were approximately two hundred such clubs in the country, all or almost all of which had either all-male or all-female membership. However, within twenty years, about two-thirds of these clubs admitted members of both sexes.

Al pinpointed the beginning of this change in the late 1960s, particularly as women began attending law and medical schools in larger numbers. He also noted that the 1973 hearings by the New York Civil Rights Commission were perhaps the first to examine the issue of club membership in detail. He then turned to an examination of the rationale for chal-

lenges to the single-sex membership policies of these clubs. Al mentioned two principal claims: first, that the clubs provided a valuable source of contacts for business, and second, that exclusionary policies damaged the self-esteem of those barred from membership.

The talk continued with a discussion of the different types of efforts that opened up the clubs during the 1970s and 1980s. Al said that, at first, individuals made attempts on their own during the 1970s; then, various groups combined their efforts to open club memberships. He explained that in some cases, states withdrew liquor licenses from clubs; in other instances, employment practices were changed; sometimes, the challenges came from within the clubs by means of proposed rule changes; and on some occasions, the use of a club for nonmember events led to its classification as a public accommodation subject to nondiscrimination laws.

Al then looked at the results of the changes in membership policy. Some clubs maintained their policies of single-sex membership by giving up non-member revenues and thereby avoiding challenges based on the public accommodation question. He also indicated that clubs that opened up their membership rarely saw much change, with women comprising perhaps three to five percent of the new membership in previously all-male organizations.

Al concluded by examining the arguments advanced for opening club membership. He suggested that the connection between club membership and financial success was exaggerated. He also expressed some uncertainty about the extent to which exclusion could wound self-esteem.

The Work-in-Progress concluded with a vigorous discussion of several of the issues raised by Al's talk, with special emphasis on the reasons for the relatively low number of women joining the newly opened organizations.

—Michael Griffith

Joanne Lafler

An elderly silence freak seeks a marriageable silent woman merely to disinherit his hated nephew, but the ideal candidate turns into a noisy shrew once married. In the suspenseful resolution of a story line full of gender play, Mistress Epicoene yanks off her/his wig to reveal herself/himself as a man. Joanne Lafler's October 24 presentation on historical changes in the staging of Ben Jonson's cross-dressing comedy *Epicoene or, The Silent Woman* led IHS members and guests partial to hot topics from a video viewing of the "unwiggling" climax of *Some Like It Hot* to a deceptively simple question: why was *Epicoene*, a perennial hardy of the popular stage since its inception in 1609, a sudden failure in 1776, never to

recover? Why were late 18th-century audiences no longer accepting what they had relished for so many years? What shift in consciousness had occurred in the way that they associated masculinity and femininity with biological sex?

Theatrical cross-dressing, Joanne explained, usually takes three distinct forms. It may be absurdly obvious, as in *Some Like It Hot*, or in the high camp of the original *Epicoene*, wherein men and boys (in this case, Children of the Revels, a troupe of choirboys) played all the roles. Offstage, boy actors were said to be sexual partners of male actors and spectators. The second kind of imposture may be convincing, even if the audience shares the joke, as in Julie Andrews' movie *Victor/Victoria*. In neither case does credibility matter the way it does in the third category, where role deception provokes genuine surprise and shock, as in *The Crying Game*. It would seem from Joanne's reading of the available evidence in three successive periods of time that Jonson's *Epicoene* defies classification because reactions to it altered over time with changing social and cultural mutations.

Unlike the many plays of Shakespeare featuring cross-dressing episodes, Jonson's essentially contemporary *Epicoene* put gender, transvestite posturing, and credibility squarely at the center of the plot. The title itself alludes to a class of Latin or Greek nouns that can designate either sex without changing gender. When first performed by an all-male cast whose voices typically did not break before the age of eighteen, *Epicoene* did not visually stretch credibility, yet Jacobean audiences would have been especially offended by a story line packed with "uppity" women and gender-switching ambiguities, and would have felt particularly uncomfortable with the role reversal in the dénouement. Far from relieving tensions by restoring gender balance, Joanne argued, the sight of a pretty boy in a gown without a wig must have been a profoundly disturbing image, with an emotional impact not unlike that of *The Crying Game*.

Anxiety about gender instability seems to have intensified once English theatres reopened after the Cromwellian suppression, even as *Epicoene* became a venerable stock piece performed repeatedly to audience acclaim. The antiquated all-male staging tradition was maintained briefly with a very fetching seventeen-year-old Edward Kynaston in the lead, but his sex-transcending beauty actually enhanced the ambiguity of the title role, and there is evidence that he went further than his predecessors by wearing—and revealing—male attire under his female dress in the climactic role reversal scene.

With women already on stage and in principal roles, a radically new era of cross-dressing began in about 1664—women in male clothing, called "breeches" roles. *Epicoene* was transformed into a model for the new Carolean comedies, cast to reflect

the realities of both sex and maturity as well as Restoration gender relationships. Yet why *should* the title role be played by a woman? Stark contrast was essential to the dénouement, but in an era of feminized male attire in which masculinity was conveyed by breeches, not by hair, merely doffing wigs was not enough when men wore them long and curly, nor was a newer practice of directing change in *Epicoene*'s dress and manner after she became bossy. Prurient post-Puritan audiences demanded something more erotic. When *Epicoene* discarded her skirts, what titillated Samuel Pepys and his London friends was the sight of a *woman* in breeches, exposing her nice legs.

Whether the title role could be portrayed by anyone other than a woman or whether the dénouement could be handled only by a man was a twofold credibility issue raised by critics but ignored by audiences as long as the play worked for them. By the 1770s it no longer did. A whole new set of associations had arrived with Restoration theatre's development of "breeches" roles for women, but very few of those (or of residual "hag" roles for men in women's attire) were being written, and interest in *Epicoene* was flagging. During a run of less than a week in 1776, a succession of alternative stagings was tried to no avail. After a single performance of the play in 1784, no further record of any performance can be found until the 20th century.

During the discussion, Joanne's audience was of two minds. Perhaps *Epicoene* was too serious and audiences simply found it boring or just unfunny in the late 18th century, no matter which gender played the principal role. Or perhaps the play was not serious enough and audiences no longer enjoyed being tricked. For every comment that implied we were giving too much significance to too slight a piece, others sought specific reasons for a shift in attitude towards core identity and cross-dressing in the late 18th century: rejection of the old single-sex medical model; the Wesleyan movement's reaction against sensuousness; greater visible contrasts as gender indicators between the clothes people wore and work they actually did; perhaps a connection with the demand for women's education. I wondered if *Epicoene* was perverse enough for late 18th-century tastes in sexual, social, and metaphysical experimentation.

Joanne has worried her way from a cross-dressing 'in joke' among Jacobean male performance artists to the theoretical no man's land where scholars scuffle with the likes of Foucault, Levi-Strauss, and Derrida, tussling with hard questions about what it is to be a human; what gender, especially unstable gender, has to do with the integral self and with the boundaries that define and redefine our histories and our cultures. "*Epicoene* and the Woman Actor" is truly on the edge.

—Kathleen Casey

Dennis Kelly

The Work-in-Progress presented by Dennis Kelly at Deborah Frangquist's home on 14 November included some fascinating political questions about San Francisco politics and who writes San Francisco history. The basic question becomes provocative as a result of the prevailing historical view that the 1930s and '40s were times of a consensual electorate with little class dissension and few political disagreements. If one believes that, then who was attempting to recall Roger Lapham from his mayoral office and what were their reasons?

Dennis portrayed Lapham as a patrician businessman who, by 1930, was president of the American Steamship Line, owned by his father. Lapham was honest, hardworking, and very devoted to the best business interests of the city, which he considered a cosmopolitan gateway to the world. He had little awareness of neighborhood or of the grass-roots concerns of the working-class population of the city. He believed that his views were in the best interests of everyone in the city. If all this were true, then why try to recall the Mayor? The recall election was held in July 1946 and the vote was 59% against and 41% for recalling him. Who comprised the 41%?

Dennis first established definitions of gentry, upper burgher, lower burgher, and working-class neighborhoods. He then examined patterns of voting by categories of neighborhoods identified by social class. Then, by tracking how these neighborhoods voted on selected ballot propositions and on Lapham's recall, he showed clearly that the lower burgher and working-class neighborhoods of the city constituted the 41% that wanted Lapham ousted. This data is contrary to the notion that the San Francisco body politic was consensual in 1946. Another table showed that 58% of the key officeholders in city hall were from the gentry neighborhoods, which implies that they were people of wealth.

Dennis has a few names of people involved in the recall movement but he needs two items to aid further research: names of more recall activists and access to neighborhood newspapers that described the recall movement. Several courses were suggested by members of the audience, as well as names of individuals who might add to his knowledge. If you, the reader, have other suggestions, please contact him. Dennis's presentation was a very provocative and timely examination of San Francisco downtown power versus neighborhood politics.

—Mae Silver

Rose Scherini

Rose Scherini gave a Work-in-Progress entitled "Internment of Civilians in the United States During

World War II" on 5 December at Lucia and Wally Birbaum's house. Her attention has been focused on the lesser-known internees from Italy, rather than the Japanese, although lately her interest has spread to Germans and others. There will be an exhibit in February and March. [See Exhibit under Announcements.]

In 1939, Franklin Roosevelt asked J. Edgar Hoover to identify subversive organizations. On 7 December 1941, Japanese, German, and Italian aliens in San Francisco who were on these lists were rounded up and taken to some college buildings on Silver Avenue. From there they were taken to Sharp Park in what is now Pacifica, or to Missoula, Montana. They were moved every three or four months, and their correspondence was limited. Ironically, Italian prisoners-of-war were sent to the Bay Area and were given furloughs to go out to dinner, and had other small freedoms. Finally, San Francisco's Italians were released after Italy surrendered in 1943.

Italian internment was kept quiet—in 1940, Italians were the largest ethnic group in the country. One of the difficulties Rose has encountered in her research is that members of these families still do not want to discuss these distressing occurrences.

Precedents for these unconstitutional internments were the internment of 4,000 Germans during World War I and the Alien and Sedition Acts of 1798. Britain and Canada also interned "dangerous" residents. Some Italians were interned for minor violations of curfew reported by their neighbors in San Francisco. Even some Jewish refugees were interned. Diplomats were interned in places such as the Greenbriar Resort in West Virginia until they could be repatriated. The United States also requested that South American countries send enemy aliens to this country to be interned.

Under President Carter, a Commission on Internment recommended that only Japanese and Aleut internees be given reparations. Most of the Italian internees were dead by then and only one witness testified for them.

A lively discussion brought out the paranoia of the times, vividly remembered by a number of the participants. The Red Scare after World War I was also partly aimed at Italians. During the discussion, Rose was asked whether prominent Italians, such as A.P. Giannini, had taken any stand on these actions; this might be a possible area to investigate. Rose said that John Molinari, later to be a Justice in the Federal Court of Appeals, was on a Committee to Aid Loyal Italians, which tried to change the curfew (8 p.m. to 6 a.m.) that interfered with people's work hours. The Sons of Italy were also active, but times were different then and Italians didn't want to set themselves apart as too foreign. Rose's research is difficult because there are several government agencies involved.

Audience members suggested these sources: the ACLU, American Friends Service Committee, the Labor Archives, and the *People's World*.

Audience members thought Rose's research was very important and suggested that she collaborate in a volume on the subject with other interested scholars. Another proposal was that she publish letters from some of the internees. Participants were very stimulated by Rose's interesting presentation.

—Catherine Ann Curry, PBVM

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Call for Papers

The second annual conference of the National Coalition of Independent Scholars will be held at Mills College in Oakland, California, **21–23 October 1994**. "Independent Scholars: Finding an Audience" will feature panels, video presentations and workshops, and open sessions. Independent scholars are invited to send a paragraph or two summarizing a 20-minute paper on any subject (directed at a multidisciplinary audience), or a summary of a video or other presentation, to Alice Marquis, 8963 Caminito Fresco, La Jolla, CA 92037 by **1 April 1994**. For more information, (619) 453-1878 or FAX (619) 452-2005.

The Organization of American Historians will meet in Washington, D.C. **30 March–2 April 1995**, with the theme "American History as Public Discourse." Contact: Michael H. Frisch, Dept. of History, Park Hall, SUNY-Buffalo, Buffalo, NY 14260; Tel. (716) 645-2181; FAX: (716) 645-5954. Deadline: **1 February 1994**.

The North American Labor History Conference, "International and Comparative Labor History," will be held **13–15 October** in Detroit. Contact: Elizabeth Faue, Conference Coordinator, Dept. of History, 3094 Faculty Administration Bldg., Wayne State University, Detroit, MI 48202. Deadline: **1 March 1994**.

Job Available

Sonoma State University is seeking a Modern Pacific Basin Historian, full-time temporary, for 1994, with the possibility of tenure track in 1995–96. Contact IHS member Peter Mellini as soon as possible.

Conferences/Meetings

Cosponsored by the Oakland Museum on the occasion of its 25th Anniversary, the Center for California Studies is holding its 6th Annual Conference, "Bright Lights, Mean Streets: California as City," **10–12 February** at the Oakland Museum and Auditorium. This will be a three-day inquiry into key policy

issues, shaping historical legacies, and alternative futures for California. The keynote speaker will be Jessica Mitford. Contact: Center for California Studies, CSU, Sacramento, Sacramento, CA 95819-6081 or (916) 278-6906.

For a decade, Humanities West has been presenting day-and-a-half lecture/performance multidisciplinary programs in San Francisco. The first one of 1994 is "Siena: Art and Society in a Renaissance Republic," and will take place at Herbst Theatre on **4–5 March**. Speakers will include Louise Clubb of UC Berkeley, Lauro Martines, and Alessandro Falassi of UCLA, and there will be a concert of Italian Renaissance music. The next program will occur on **3–4 June** with the title "The Classical Ideal: The Enduring Light of Ancient Greece." Credit is available from SFSU Extended Education. For information and prices, or to get on their mailing list, contact Elaine Thornburgh, (415) 387-8780.

The 13th Annual Conference on the Holocaust will be held **24–25 April** at Millersville University. Contact: Jack Fischel, Dept. of History, Millersville University, Millersville, PA 17551.

The Southwest Labor Studies Association's Conference will be held at UC Santa Cruz **29–30 April**, with the theme "Race, Ethnicity, and the American Labor Movement." Contact: David Brundage, Community Studies Board, UC, Santa Cruz, CA 95064.

The Western Association of Women Historians will convene for its 25th Annual Meeting at the Huntington Library in San Marino, California **20–22 May**.

The 1994 Annual Conference of the California Historical Society will be held **15–18 September** at the Red Lion in San Diego. This year the CHS meeting will be held jointly with the California Council for the Promotion of History. The theme is "Remains to Be Seen," and the program will concentrate on topics such as everyday life and history learned from artifacts and places. In addition, CHS will be making more than eight awards; deadline for nominations is **15 June 1994**. For information about the conference and awards, or for nomination forms, contact: CHS-Attention AWARDS, 2099 Pacific Ave., San Francisco, CA 94109 or call (415) 567-1848.

Exhibit

The Western chapter of the American Italian Historical Association will present an exhibit, "Una Storia Segreta: When Italian Americans Were 'Enemy Aliens,'" at the Museo Italo-Americano in San Francisco **24 February–27 March**. This unique exhibit will present a largely unknown story of the home-front wartime experiences of what was the largest ethnic group in the U.S. The exhibit will consist of photos, documents, posters, letters from internment camps, and other artifacts representing the experiences of

Bay Area Italians with alien registration: curfew and travel restrictions, relocation, selective internment, and exclusion. The show opens with a reception on Thursday, 24 February at 5:30 p.m. and closes on Sunday, 27 March, with a public forum on the meaning of these experiences for Italian Americans. The Museo is in Bldg. C, Fort Mason, and is open Wednesday through Sunday, noon to 5:00 p.m.

MEMBERSHIP NEWS

The all-day Book Fair sponsored by the Women's Heritage Museum on 5 December focused on books by, for, and about women, with an emphasis on history. There were conversations with authors, a dramatic presentation, and a featured speaker. Of the thirteen women scheduled to take part, seven were IHS members: Judith Albert, Edith Gelles, Paula Gillett, Sondra Herman, Joanne Lafler, Glenna Matthews, and Autumn Stanley.

On 4 December, Al Baxter married Mary Sherill Mead of Denver. Al's new wife is a retired gas and oil attorney and also has a graduate degree in archeology. The Baxters will be living most of the time in their home in the Oakland hills, but are keeping Mary's place in Denver so that they can visit her children and grandchildren there. Congratulations to both of you; we are all very happy for you!

Gray Brechin published an article titled "Unfinished Business: Bernard Maybeck and Julia Morgan's Design for the University of California" in the November issue of *California Monthly*. He has also been very busy lecturing: he spoke to the convention of the Association of Pacific Coast Geographers on "San Francisco's Role in The Worldwide Spread of Mining Technology," on 16 September; in October, for the New Geographic Humanities Conference at Stanford on "Imperial San Francisco," and on "Cemetery Eviction in San Francisco" for the Halloween party of UC Architectural Historians; and on "The Imperial Dynasties of San Francisco" to the Foundation for San Francisco's Architectural Heritage.

Rochelle Gatlin's article, "A 'Society of Outsiders': Union W.A.G.E., Working-Class Feminism and the Labor Movement," was published in the anthology, *Culture, Gender, Race, and U.S. Labor History*, ed. by Ronald C. Kent, et al., (Greenwood Press, 1993).

Richard Herr is editor and contributor to *Themes in Rural History of the Western World* (Iowa State University Press, 1993). The book features chapters by members of an NEH summer seminar for college teachers Dick directed in 1984. In the spring of 1994, Dick will be at the Center for the History of Liberty at Washington University in St. Louis, cooperating on a book on Revolution and Liberty in 19th-Century Europe.

Betje Klier presented a slide lecture titled "Whose Utopia Is It Anyway? Women in Bonapartist Art and Utopian Socialist Architecture" on 17 November at Stanford University as part of the fall Jing Lyman Lecture Series, "Feminist Utopias." Her lecture traced the socio-cultural origins of "chauvinism" from the earliest vaudeville appearance of a character based on a real soldier, Chauvin, as developed through the French lithographer Charlet. By comparing the soldier-of-the-plow icon in the art of three Utopian models, Betje traced the behaviors and attitudes, referred to as "chauvinist," to the legendary soldiers of the Imperial Army.

Alison Klairmont Lingo's article, "Print's Role in the Politics of Women's Health Care in Early Modern France," has been published in *Culture and Identity in Early Modern France*, edited by Barbara Diefendorf and Carla Hesse (University of Michigan Press, 1993).

The closing pages of Celeste MacLeod's book, *Horatio Alger, Farewell: The End of The American Dream*, were excerpted in "The American Dream Then And Now," the August 1993 NewsSource publication of Newsweek's Education Program.

William McPeak's article, "Geological Science Forefather," will appear in the March issue of the *Washington Herald's* "The World and I" magazine to mark the 500th anniversary of the birth of Renaissance German geoscience/geotechnology thinker, Georg Agricola (1494-1555). He is contributing entries on six scientists to Gale Research of Detroit's *Notable Twentieth-Century Scientists*, due out in 1995. Bill is also preparing an exhibition of rare Renaissance books titled "On the Boundaries of Earth and Space: Transitional Geoscience and Astronomy in the Renaissance with Relevance to Today and Tomorrow." The exhibit will run from 1 February to 1 April (Earth Day) at Saddleback College in Mission Viejo.

Peter Mellini wrote an article titled "Die Wende: the Restoration of East Germany" for the San Francisco Examiner, published on 15 September. Peter has just been appointed Chair of the Sonoma State History Department. He is also cochair of the program for the Annual Meeting of the Western Conference on British Studies, which will meet in Fayetteville, Arkansas in October 1994.

Karen Offen was an invited plenary speaker at the August conference, "Suffrage and Beyond," hosted by the University of Wellington in New Zealand. This international historical conference commemorated 100 years of woman suffrage in New Zealand, the first country in the world to give women the vote. Karen's topic was "Women, Suffrage and Citizenship in France, 1789-1993." Following the conference, Karen lectured on the history of European feminism at the University of Canterbury, Christchurch, as the first speaker in the University's suffrage centenary lecture series, "Women Then and

Now." She also made presentations in Australia at the University of New South Wales, Sydney, and the University of Melbourne.

Therese Pipe, having retired from the University of California, is currently assisting the Bay Area League of Women voters to develop an oral history project on grassroots women who have made major contributions to their local communities. Therese is also active in the newly established Berkeley History Center and Museum, 1931 Center Street, which is open Thursday through Saturday afternoons.

Mae Silver is a major contributor to the San Francisco History Association's publication, "Centennial Journey," a catalogue/history of the centennial celebration of the 1894 California Midwinter International Exposition in San Francisco, published in November 1993. To purchase a copy, contact the San Francisco History Association. Mae was also elected president of the San Francisco History Association.

Autumn Stanley delivered a paper on "Invention, Hers and His?," which presented the preliminary findings from her new project on gender and technology, to the conference of the Society for the History of Technology in Washington, DC on 17 October. She was interviewed by the New York Times and a lengthy article appeared on 18 October. Autumn's book, *Mothers and Daughters of Invention*, was published by Scarecrow Press in June 1993. The work is being hailed as the first broadly focused history of technology, and will probably be viewed as revisionist and controversial, for it not only includes women's contributions, but redefines technology and attempts to set the record straight on the significance of women's inventions.

Marsha Vande Berg is the recipient of a McCloy Fellowship of the American Council of Germany. The fellowship provides for three weeks of independent research in Germany at the fall elections in 1994. Marsha was also elected president of the National Association of Opinion Editors for 1993-94.

Kyle Wyatt, who is assistant curator for the Nevada State Railroad Museum in Carson City, reports that he continues working on his PhD dissertation on A.J. Steven, Master-Mechanic of the Central Pacific Railroad from 1870-1888. He coordinated the 23rd Annual U & T Railroad History Symposium held from 22 to 24 October.

NEW MEMBERS

W. Sheridan Warrick received his BA from Amherst and his MA (and all work towards the doctorate except his thesis) in history from the University of Chicago. He taught history at UC Davis from 1952 to 1959. From 1959 to 1987 he served as Director of Advisers to foreign students and scholars at UC

Berkeley. For most of that same period, he was Executive Director of UC's International House and is now Director Emeritus.

Sherry, as he is called, is currently organizing International House records, and plans to write a personal history of his years at the University. He is also writing his family history. He has published an article about American Indian policy in the Northwest after the War of 1812 in *Ethnohistory*, and another article about international houses and centers throughout the world in *The Encyclopedia of International Higher Education*, 1980.

He would like to become involved in the study of 19th-century American history, and looks forward to participating in Institute events that will permit him to share his interest in research and criticism. He also wants to learn from historians in other fields through Works-in-Progress and other activities. He learned of the Institute through Rose Scherini.

Henry Cohen received his BA from Columbia and his PhD from Cornell. He has taught at Ohio State University, California State College, Long Beach, and most recently, was a Professor at Loyola University of Chicago. He has been a Fellow of the Social Science Research Council, and has served on many panels. In 1993, he was a visiting scholar at the University of Tsukuba, Japan.

Henry's books include *Business and Politics in America From the Age of Jackson to the Civil War* (1971) and *Brutal Justice: The Ordeal of an American City* (1980). He was also the editor of *The Public Enemy* (1981), one in a series of a dozen books on the films made by Warner Brothers, which were published by the University of Wisconsin Press. Henry was founder of (and edited for several years) "Criminal Justice History: An International Annual." In addition, he has published several articles and papers and reviewed a variety of scholarly works.

He is currently working on a book-length synthesis of history, demography, and psychology. He learned of the Institute through the American Historical Association.

Corrections

Under New Members: We would like to correct some of the information about Gretchen Schneider. In addition to a short stint at Mills College, she has taught at Catholic University, UC Santa Cruz, UC Irvine, and York University in Toronto. She acted as consultant to the Oakland Museum prior to her establishment of Granada History Productions, and although she is computer literate, she is *not* involved with computer literature.

Under Grants: We were not fully informed by the ACLS about its Travel Grant Program. These grants

are exclusively for those who are going to deliver papers at overseas conferences!

My deepest apologies to Gretchen and to our readers. The Editor.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

- January 16 Work-in-Progress—Lucia Birnbaum, "Black Madonnas: Feminism, Religion and Politics in Italy."
- January 29 Work-in-Progress—Georgia Wright, video of "Three English Cathedrals: Norwich, Lincoln, and Wells." [N.B.: Saturday.]
- February 20 Work-in-Progress—Elaine Rosenthal, "Losing Faith? Jewish Converts in Renaissance Florence."
- February 26 Annual Lunch Meeting of IHS

EDITOR'S NOTE

Deadline for the Spring issue of the *Newsletter* will be 31 MARCH.

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